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CSL Report Urges Liberalization

The final report of the Presidential Commission on Student Life will, if accepted by the Board of Trustees, set guidelines for significant reform in every area of concern to students excepting only the formal academic program. The proposal is broad based and flexible enough to incorporate any degree of necessary revision, but includes specific plans for accomplishing its aims.

The overall plan sets an evolutionary rather than revolutionary pattern of development for student life at Middlebury. The report calls for reinstitution of representative student government. Dormitory Councils are to be set up as the primary unit of government. Legislative decisions would be subject to review by a Student Senate and College Council.

The report recommends less stringent regulations than are currently in force on parietal hours. Specific scheduling of open houses will be set by the Dormitory Councils. Fraternities will be allowed a system of parietal hours subject to stricter regulation. Curfews for women will be changed to later hours in a flexible system for freshmen and Sophomores while the two upperclasses will have no curfews. The report suggests that while the residential principle is fundamental to education at Middlebury more latitude should be given for off-campus living to qualified students. In all these areas the rights of the minority and the individual student are carefully taken into account.

Study Proposes Changes In Parietals, Government

By MIKE SCHEER

Sweeping reforms in large sectors of student life are embodied in the recommendations of the Report of the President's Commission on Student Life. The report — a product of five months of meetings, studies, preliminary reports and polling which gives the President a comprehensive survey of student life at Middlebury. The President commented on the work of the ten member commission, "I enthusiastically endorse the basic principles which govern the recommendations."

From the President's office, the report will go with the President's comments to the Undergraduate Life Committee of the Trustees and from there to the entire Board.

If the report is accepted, closed doors will be allowing during parietal hours. Junior women's curfew will be abolished, and Freshmen's and Sophomore's extended. The Residential requirement will be relaxed. And a student Bill of Rights will be adopted.

The Commission was formed in September when President Armstrong called upon four students, three deans and three professors who compose the Commission to carefully re-examine the conventions, customs and rules of the College community "to see whether these make sense as guidelines for student life today." An earlier report was submitted to the Trustees, whose suggestions have been incorporated into the final document.

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Dean of the College
Dennis O'Brien

(Continued on Page 2)

Ministers Define Draft Policy

Exec. Director Defines Area Of Service

By STEVE EARLY

The Vermont Council of Churches, after a recent meeting of its Board of Trustees, has announced a decision to modify the procedure of its draft counseling service. An interdenominational group with offices in Burlington, the V.C.C. has been actively involved in offering advice and information concerning the Selective Service system to young men of draft age. Whereas this counseling work was previously done by members of the church council staff, under the new policy determined by the trustees it will now be performed by individual clergymen.

In a memorandum published Monday in the Burlington Free Press, V.C.C. Executive Director the Rev. Roger L. Albright explained the change in policy and attempted to clear up some of the misunderstandings that have arisen concerning the organization's position and activites in this area.

There has been considerable controversy surrounding the counseling service because of the assistance given to prospective conscientious objectors. It has been charged that the personal views of some V.C.C staffers have prevented them from giving objective guidance on subjects relating to military service and the Vietnamese war.

Rev. Albright reaffirmed the council's stand on conscientious objection by quoting a statement adopted at the last annual meeting of the V.C.C. general assembly. At that time the assembly declared its full support of "the man whose conscience does not allow him to participate in mortal combat."

He further defined the present council position as such: "The V.C.C. sees the place of the Church as providing individual pastoral counseling to young men in the matters of conscientious responsibility and moral choices within the Selective Service structure." While counsel of this sort will be given only by individual members of the clergy recommended by the church council, the personnel and resources of the experienced V.C.C. staff will remain

(Continued on Page 3)

Bishop James Pike will speak here Saturday.

Celebrity Series Hosts Psychiatrist Marvin Opler, Bishop James Pike

Former Episcopal Bishop James A. Pike, controversial figure in the ecumenical movement, will speak here Saturday at 8:15 p.m. for the BOG Culture Committee's Celebrity Series. Pike has recently made news with his acceptance of clairvoyance as a successful means to experience spiritual reunion with his dead son. He will speak in Mead Chapel on "The New Morality," the topic of his first book.

Dr. Marvin K. Opler will speak for the Celebrity Series tonight.

Dr. Opler, a professor of social psychiatry in the Medical school and a professor of anthropology in the graduate school at the University of Buffalo, has researched and written 200 publications and several books. Recently, he has been working in city slums, in preparation for the book **Mental Health in the Metropolis: The Midtown Manhattan Study.** He currently edits the **International Journal of Social Psychiatry.**

Social psychiatry, as Opler defines it, "is concerned with the effects of cultural environment on psychiatric disorders." His recent book, **Culture and Social Psychiatry**, attempts to relate cultures of different nationality and ethnic groups to the mental health of their members.

"To preserve his mental health," he has written, "a person requires social identification — with his family or social group — and self identification. The last pertains to one's role as a human being — the image

(Continued on Page 2)

Debate Team Places 1st At Ithaca Tournament

Middlebury College debaters placed first of eight schools in an individual events tournament held Feb. 15 and 16 at Ithaca College in Ithaca, N. Y. Individually the results were as follows: Ellen Donkin '71, 1st., oral interpretation; Pam Philipp '71, 2nd, oral interpretation; Phil Pillsbury '71, 1st. impromptu speaking; Jim Glynn '71, 2nd original oratory; and Connie Brittain '70, 1st, extemporaneous speaking.

Over the same weekend Jim Pratt '70 and Dave Breen '69 journeyed to Columbia University, N. Y., and won four of six debates at a "switch - sides"

(Continued on Page 2)

Mobilization Circulates Poll On War

A questionnaire with the intended aim of exploring the attitudes of Middlebury students to the war in Vietnam was distributed by the Mobilization for Peace Monday night.

Students were asked to state whether they do or do not approve of present U.S. policy in Vietnam, the reasons behind this opinion, and what alternatives to the present policy they would approve. Choices in place of present policy included everything from escalation to "Immediate unilateral withdrawal." Students were encouraged to check more than one of the alternative answers for these questions.

100 Percent Response

Peter Ostrow of the Mobilization told the **Campus** that he is working for 100 percent response and hopes to have the results tabulated by Thursday. Members of the Mobilization for Peace will attempt to analyze these results. Their findings will appear in next week's **Campus.**

The organization has been granted official recognition by the college. This was accomplished through the approval of the Mobilization's constitution by the Student Life Committee. The peace group was also granted $250 in financial support.

CSL Endorses Later Curfew Unanimously Votes Closed Doors

3 Governing Bodies

The proposed student government establishes three new governing bodies. The Dormitory Council is the basic unit. It is primarily responsible for parietal hours in the dormitory. Representatives would be elected geographically, usually by floor. It may function as the voice of the individual dormitory.

"The Student Senate is a general student government based on dormitory representation. To the dormitory representatives are added at least two representatives of the IFC and three non-voting faculty members elected by the faculty. The Student Senate will have jurisdiction over all existing student committees and organizations. Through an appropriate subcommittee, it will have jurisdiction over the allocation of the Student Activities fee. . . The Officers of the Student Senate will sit on the College Council which in most cases will be the ratifying body for proposals originating in the Senate."

"The College Council is seen as the fundamental meeting place of the various competencies and concerns of the College — student, faculty and administration. It consists of the Dean of the College, the Dean of Men and the Dean of Women, three faculty members appointed by the Dean of Faculty and the four officers of the Student Senate. It will be a voting committee with power to ratify proposals of the Senate, reject them or refer them to appropriate authority when necessary."

The Commission makes many specific recommendations in the Student Association Constitution included in the report. Also, greater student participation in faculty, administration, and Board of Trustee meetings is encouraged.

Basic Student Rights

The report endorses for use at Middlebury a modified version of the National Student Association's statement of student rights. Incorporated are the basic freedoms which Middlebury students already possess, including academic freedom, freedom from racial or religious discrimination, political freedom, and protection against improper academic evaluation.

The report urges strict confidentiality concerning student's records, academic and non-academic. Another policy suggested would have the Deans' disciplinary and non-academic records destroyed after seven years.

Questionnaire

One phase of the Commission's investigation which many students were directly involved in was the filling out of a questionnaire. Unfortunately, not all cross-tabulation could be carried out in time for the release of the report, but some of the basic data is of interest. A chart included in the report shows parents tending to be, as a whole, more pleased with the school than either students or alumni. There are also distinct areas of common like and dislike for all three groups. Receiving largely unfavorable comment were dating facilities, dormitory visiting hours and visiting rules, curfew for women, student voice in academic policy, and the **Campus.** Student friendliness, intellectual quality, competence of faculty, departmental major, library, and student-faculty contacts were all highly approved of.

Residential Principle

The Commission strongly believes in the residential principle, "as it reflects a principle fundamental to the liberal arts tradition, and defines a college as more than a place where technical information is handed over to students." However, it feels that this is a principle that is not to be rigidly adhered to. It recommends "that the Deans be given wider discretion to allow students to live off-campus when, in their judgment, valid and important reasons dictate such permission.

"As guidelines to the Deans, the Commission recommends that the age and maturity of the students, specific educational plans and the experience of the student with dormitory life should be taken into account. .

The Commission rejected a proposal that Seniors, in general, would be allowed to live off campus. This decision was reached in the realization that too few resident students would remain on campus to keep college dormitories operating at full occupancy. Such a situation would necessitate an increase in student fees.

Women

Special regulations for women are also subject to change.

Junior and Senior women will have no specific curfew. However, those of the Freshman and Sophomore classes will still have specific hours, but these will be revised to realistically take into account the student's schedule.

"Freshmen women need the protection provided by a specified curfew, as many are encountering the problems of living in a college community for the first time. Sophomore women are more used to the lifestyle of the College" but they may encounter new problems. They too, then, should have a specified curfew. "Both classes should have occasional opportunity to request a waiver of curfew rules.

"Sophomores should have one o'clock permission every night, with waivers of this rule six nights each semester.

"Freshmen women should have the following curfews:

First semester: Mon.-Fri. and Sun.: 12 p.m.; Saturday: 1 a.m.

"Second semester: Three nights of one o'clock permission in addition to Saturday."

The establishment of a sign-out procedure is recommended. Women would be expected to indicate their destination when known, and to always sign out if they are to be out of the dormitory after eleven p.m. "The individual's right to privacy should be observed: the sign-out card can be put into a sealed envelope which would only be opened in an emergency."

New Parietal System

The Commission gives the following reasons for its liberalized policy on parietals: "Between the open door and the closed door there is no reasonable alternative. Open doors establish a setting with all the bad connotations of visiting hours at a public welfare institution. Closed doors give requisite privacy but make control more difficult. The Commission has opted for the greater degree of privacy, despite its risks, because it was the strong and **unanimous** opinion of all members that the current, limited, open door system was intolerable. In between arrangements, half-open, book-in-the-door, unlatched, have proved elsewhere either absurd or unenforceable."

The Commission's recommendations here are based on the desirability of a relaxed atmosphere in the students' life. "We can only speculate at the anxieties and tensions which arise in the present situation where coeducation moves between the twin poles of formal classroom and the noisy weekend party," the report says. "The Commission's recommendations on parietal hours are unanimous—they express the strong conviction that this is the prudent course for Middlebury today."

The report leaves the setting of exact visiting hours up to the proposed Dormitory Councils under the following understandings:

(1) "The existence of parietal hours in no way implies that the College condones pre-marital sexual intercourse. . .

(2) "Established parietal hours must not interfere with such basic necessities as sleeping or getting prepared for the day's activities. . .

(3) "In establishing hours and regulations, the Dormitory Council must take into account the paramount educational needs of students. Organized social functions should not be scheduled during the College work week, and whenever the dormitory is opened those who wish to leave should be able to go to the library or other suitable place to study. . .

(4) "The Commission recommends that each dormitory vote upon parietal hours at the beginning of every semester. . .

(5) "The Student Senate with the concurrence of the College Council shall establish whatever general college guidelines as to hours and regulations of parietals as shall prove necessary and desirable. . .

(6) "The Commission recommends that fraternities be allowed to establish systems of parietal hours subject to a greater degree of both internal and external control than is to apply within campus dormitories..

(7) "Individuals should have the right to appeal to the Dormitory Council for protection of their right to learn or right to privacy if these rights are violated by other residents. . ."

The report emphasizes that these liberties are not given lightly, but that students are to be **responsible** and **accountable** for their actions.

Opler, Pike To Speak Here In Celebrity Series

(Continued From Page 1)

one develops. This image must change from childhood to adolescence, then to maturity and finally to the later years of living."

Besides researching in urban settings, Opler has studied the Ute and Apache Indians, Eskimos, and has made trips to Nigeria and Ghana to study their populations.

Opler received his Ph.D. degree from Columbia University. He plays the Ute flute and sings Indian and Eskimo songs in their native tongues.

Rev. Pike, in an attempt to make religion more relevant in a secular world, has sought to explain traditional religious issues in non-religious, lay-man's language. A controversial critic of social issues and traditional theological dogma, Pike has been accused of heresy by his fellow Bishops.

Among Rev. Pike's aims are the redefinition of religion in order to gain relevance in an increasingly secular society, the explanation of the large issues of religion for the common man and the rejection of "meaningless" doctrines such as the Trinity, the Virgin Birth, and the Divinity of Jesus.

In order to devote more time to contemporary social, political and philosophical issues, he recently submitted his resignation as Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of California and joined the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. The main work of the Center involves a daily discussion with the resident staff and experts on social phenomena. It is in his participation as an "equal in a secular enterprise" that Pike feels he is doing the most to realize his goals.

Rev. Pike has held positions as an attorney, lecturer and writer. He received his A. B. and LL. B. degrees from the University of Southern California, the J.S.D. degree from Yale and the B. D. degree from Union Theological Seminary.

Film Series

The Concert-Film Series will sponsor a film, Olmi's **The Fiancees**, in Dana Auditorium, Saturday, March 2nd at 7:00. **The Fiancees** is a recent Italian film by the director of **Il Posto**, or **The Sound of Trumpets**, shown here earlier by the cinema group. Also to be shown are two short films, **The Gate of Ishter**, the Babylonian segment lifted from D. W. Griffith's 1917 film **Intolerance** and a film on Op Art called **The Responsive Eye.** There will be no admission charge for this presentation.

DeLetis Praises Debate Team, First At Ithaca

(Continued From Page 1)

tournament. Pratt was ranked seventh in speaking ability out of 106 debaters that participated in the top-notch competition.

A third contingent of Middlebury debaters traveled that weekend to Wagner College on Staten Island, N. Y., to enter a varsity debate tournament. The team of Shelly Fedyck, Lupi Phillips, Maggie Mahar, Alice Korach, all '71, placed 4th in 14 schools and won 7 of 12 debates.

Dale DeLetis, advisor of the team, reported that the team will go to a varsity and novice tournament this weekend at C.C.N.Y. In March Middlebury will participate in the Division Finals held at the University of New York at Buffalo.

Middlebury debaters have argued whether the federal government should guarantee a minimum annual cash income to all citizens, this year's national topic, at colleges all over the Northeast. In January Jim Pratt and Dave Breen flew to Stanford University in California. Last November Jim Glynn and Pam Philipp traveled to Indiana State University and received awards in oratory and oral interpretation.

Coach DeLetis said that only 2 of 14 debaters had debated before coming to Middlebury. He said he was "ecstatic about Middlebury" and commended the debaters for their industriousness. Middlebury debaters are able to make many trips because of a large endowment fund established by the late Edwin Lawrence.

Churches . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

available on a consultant basis.

During the past year close to 100 men — most of them college students from the northern Vermont area — have contacted the council office and received information on various matters related to the draft. About 70 of them have chosen alternatives other than C.O. status but the remainder are presently in the process of applying for it either through Vermont or out of state draft boards.

In a related action, the Trustees of the V.C.C., also rejected a position paper calling for de-escalation of the war in Vietnam and a program of domestic opposition to U.S. foreign policy. The paper, which was oriented towards the stronger anti-war position of the National Council of Churches, was submitted by the state council's Committee on Public Issues.

Several other similar declarations introduced and supported by Rev. Albright were to be submitted for endorsement today at a meeting between the trustees and the Public Issues committee members. These statements included demands for greater assistance to civilians in North and South Vietnam and the establishment of ecumenical centers in Southeast Asia. They also strongly recommended that a guaranteed ban be set on all plans for a land invasion of North Vietnam, the mining or bombing of Haephong harbor, and the use of tactical nuclear weapons.

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JOHN MEYER. OF NORWICH

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The Campus

MAUREEN CROWLEY
Editor in Chief

EDITORIAL SECTION

Deferments

The possible political effects of General Hershey's Administration-backed recommendations to local draft boards concerning graduate deferments provides somewhat scant consolation for the immediate personal effects on those around us banking on such deferments.

The recommendations hit at the most highly educated group eligible for the draft, the group above all most inclined to be anti-militaristic and specifically against the war in Vietnam. The possibility for deferments however, has perhaps served in the past to make this group less politically outspoken against the draft and the war than warranted by their convictions. Loss of privileged draft status might serve to consolidate such opposition and direct it politically.

Individual protest may be backed up by outcries from the nation's graduate schools, which may be sorely hurting if the new recommendations leave them with only women and disabled. While the nation's universities have not exactly been in the vanguard of those protesting the draft of the war, even some college presidents took action in protest of Hershey's last major edict that draft boards reclassify and induct anti-war protesters.

Neither the past record of colleges nor the response of students, and indeed, the American public, to the war encourage undue optimism about what political pressures they will bring to bear upon the draft system and the war. However, perhaps when the end to deferments touches students directly and seriously weakens graduate schools, the interests of both will be sufficiently threatened to arouse them to active opposition.

'Special' Status

The Commission on Student Life's long-awaited report to the President is composed in large part of a much-needed statement on the nature of the college community in regard to student life; its recommendations we find generally sound. Yet our objections to the report are by no means minor reservations; while quantitatively few, they are in areas of paramount concern to us. We hope that the issuance of the report will encourage debate on both the nature of the College-student relationship and the resolution of the specific issues with which it is concerned. For the moment we would like to concentrate on the recommendations concerning women's rules. We think it impossible to evaluate a report whose central concern is student rights and freedoms when some students are immediately assumed to have more rights and freedoms than others.

The report's approach to its recommendations for special regulations for women is an apologetic one. It rests upon tradition. Quoting the **Handbook** which notes that "The status of women at Middlebury has changed over the years, always in the direction of greater integration of women into the general life of the College," the report goes on to congratulate the college for the fact that in the last decade "many of the rules applying to Middlebury women have been modified or eliminated. Its recommendations for women's rules is based on an "awareness of the 'special' nature of the female student."

This "special" nature precludes making such an obviously personal decision as when to come in at night. It makes it imperative for women to follow sign-out procedures "with the understanding that its purpose is safety and protection." In return for this safety and protection, all women are required to give up is the right to determine to the fullest possible extent their own personal behavior.

We think that such a requirement is intolerable. If curfews, etc. are based upon the supposed need to control sexual behavior, as we have no doubt they are, it is inequitable to impose them on one side of the campus only. If they are motivated for a concern for freshmen and sophomores facing "the problems of living in a college community for the first time" we wonder why such concern does not extend to male students. Regardless of the motivation, we think that such regulations constitute an invasion is backed by Tradition makes it no less un- an invasion is backed by Tradiion makes it no less unacceptable.

Letters To The E

Sad Realities

To the Editor.

I have read with care and interest your editorial of 22 February regarding credit for ROTC, and I find that I cannot sympathize with your "alarm" at the prospect of seeing the 4-1-4 proposal "compromised" in this manner.

You have, it appears, struck at the heart of the problem in recognizing the "subtle pressure" exerted by the Department of the Army through its power to abandon the ROTC program at Middlebury College. But I feel that you must be returned to the real world to recognize the significance of this power. The fact of the matter is that all men between the ages of 18 and 26 must work within "the framework of the coercive demands of the selective service system." This is a part of the law of the United States, and though we may work through political processes to change that law, the very fibre of our society demands the actual obedience to that law until such time as it may be rescinded through our democratic political and judicial processes.

Assuming that the law of the United States is a useful agent in maintaining order and harmony in a free society and that it must be upheld, it becomes necessary to find for the individual the least offensive method of satisfying legal demands. **Practically** speaking, the ROTC program does for some provide an alternative to the draft. Of course this does not represent absolute freedom. But compromise, like it or not, is one of the demands inherent in any social relationship. If people here feel that they will forever be allowed to live according to the direction of their inner lights and solely by that direction, I am afraid that the liberal arts education has not served them well in coming to grips with the sad realities of life.

Yet the most bothersome part of your editorial is the lack of distinction between the real and the ideal. You fail to realize in your editorial the point that Dr. Pusey makes in his **Age of The Scholar**, that the university (or even in this case the sacred small liberal arts college) is only an "abstraction," and that the real consideration which must be made regards the w being of the members of th corporate community. It is ti some for the Editor of the Mi dlebury **Campus** to argue th "such pressure. . .should not i fluence a decision which mu be based on considerations fu damental to the nature of t college" when the men of th college are faced with the re problem of conscription.

To the majority of the peop on this campus the question participation in the ROTC pr gram is a personal one. And it should remain. It would nice to be able to act in r sponse only to one's own co science, but the world is sligh ly too complex to allow thi The member of a certain grou will sometimes have to com promise his conscience for t

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Lonnie and Wilson Bare Their Souls

The Sound & Fury of Soul: A Tale Told by Pickett

By JOHN ALLEN

"Because I look so pretty, I bet you think I'm not going to do much for you." That's how Lonnie Youngblood introduced himself, leaping up on stage all in white with a golden saxophone hanging around his neck, like an angel of the Lord about to blow the last trump. What happened was considerably less than apocalyptic.

The band began to play — even the golden sax — out of tune. The horns were improvising with no idea what the others were doing. Lonnie himself was uptight. Maybe the crowd had something to do with it, but in any case he was not projecting his soul but only some kind of a shell. There was pain in his performance, but it did not reach his voice, where he could have let it out.

So What?

He did **Sitting on the Dock of the Bay** as a sing-along, to communicate with the crowd. The scene was like a huge scout campfire. He made us repeat the line "Sitting on the dock of the bay, wasting time," and unfortunately it is as if we were. When he sang "Soul Man" he made the crowd yell "soul, soul, soul," after him. Soul what? It was a bad joke for him and for us.

A soul show is always a ritual, but this was prefab and uninspired. If Lonnie Youngblood liked sexy lights it didn't matter to me, except that he could not let himself say anything that did matter. His performance was more comic than soulful; he became a sad clown.

After the intermission, Eddy Jacobs and the Mighty Soul Rockers took the stage, displaying a certain amount of cynicism. "Watch where you throw tomatoes," Eddy Jacobs said, and something like "Let's have some applause for Lonnie Youngblood — he'll be out in the audience."

Himself

They began to play, solid and tight, a lot of James Brown stuff. Eddy Jacobs played bass and sang, professionally and a bit tiredly. A couple of the horn players didn,t seem too enthusiastic either. The rhythm section worked very closely; the drummer was one of the very best. He'd let a song ride on one chord and build a rhythm on it. Each time the beat came around someone would throw in something new; Eddy Jacobs meanwhile improvised a vocal, introduced a new song or threw in a little talk.

The drummer did a little put-down dance dedicated to Lonnie Youngblood. It was hilarious and sad; it involved rolling on the floor, slithering about the a couple of somersaults, a soul show in self-parody.

Finally, Wilson Pickett Himself appeared. He was individualistic and even a little old-fashioned (he still greases his hair). He had things to say, although his show was prefabricated to the point that he was being cynical about the prefabrication: "I'm so glad to be in your wonderful city." But he looked as if he were having a good time and wanted everybody else to have one too. Yet he didn't pretend everyone always does. "Shake what you brought with you," he said, announcing his Dionysian role. "If you've got nothing to shake, don't shake nothing."

Soul Feeeling

He launched into great versions of **Funky Broadway, In the Midnight Hour, Ninety-nine and a Half** and other greats, mixing them all in a medley at the end. "When you've got the soul feeling it makes you want to move sometimes," said Wilson Pickett. However if we got the soul feeling we couldn't move. Except for a few people dancing in the back and three students brought on stage. He could move; he could move aside for them. We could hardly see, most of us, the place was too big, we could hardly hear, swamped in the echo.

The stage could have been placed against the back wall. The curved roof could have reflected the echo down into the crowd, instead of bouncing between the front and rear walls all night. It should have been a dance, anyway; it would have been much more satisfactory as a dance than it was as a concert. After Pickett left with a red robe thrown over his shoulders — an allusion to James Brown — Frank Wolff bid us all goodnight. That was Carnival '68.

Wilson Pickett letting it all hang out.

Editor

well that tire- Mid- that in- must fun- the this real

ople n of pro- d so be re- con- ght- this. roup om- the

good of the party, and of course he has the option to try and find a less demanding group to join.

The college will do no one a favor by denying the necessity for compromise in social and political situations. And it will certainly do the men of the college a real disservice by creating a situation which might lead to the Army's departure from this campus, and thus destroy one avenue whereby a man may come to grips with his legal obligation.

For those of us who are faced with the actual possibility of conscription in the armed forces, Miss Crowley's concern for the need of the college to be "scrupulously vigilant of threats to its integrity" is a lux-

(Continued on Page 8)

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Academics' Societal Role: Serving The 'System'

By DAVID EPSTEIN

NEW YORK, N. Y. (LNS) — Changes since the two-year-old Camelot controversy show a new mood in academia. When the Camelot project — a Defense Department - sponsored study of counter-insurgency carried out by "academic" unit of American University — was exposed, most university opponents of the project objected to the secrecy of the sponsorship and the threat that foreign countries would be thereafter closed to bonafide researchers, obstructiing both basic science and academic careers dependent upon research production.

By now academics, many of whom have been signing petitions, marching and contributing to anti-war causes for years,

(Continued on Page 8)

Quebecois Look To Independence

By DICK BITTMAN

(Editors note: The following is the first of a two part article on the independence movement in Quebec.)

A few years ago, the separatist movement in Quebec evoked an image of mailboxes being blown up in a surge of terrorist attacks. The movement is no longer so explosive, but it is notably larger, and from my impressions of a few days in Montreal, increasingly realizable.

Separatism — or independentism as its advocates prefer to call it — means possibilities of social reform to workers and the lower classes of Quebec. It promises a cultural definition to the "Quebecois" sensitive to the increasing influence of American culture and values. It is alluring socially and politically to people whose provincial government, until less than ten years ago, was too paternalistic to give them political responsibility, and to whom, they feel English - Canadian society gives second-class citizenship. The issue of independentism is beginning to touch workers, professional people, politicians, and sutdents.

Real Issue

The prospect of a separate and independent Quebec has become real through two events. One was Charles DeGaulle's visit to Canada this summer. His exclamations of "Long Live Free Quebec" made Quebec and DeGaulle's support of it known throughout the world. Internally, it sensitized citizens of Quebec who hadn't been touched by the question — people over 40 years old who thought independence a problem of the youth and intellectuals — to the aspect of an independent Quebec. Independentism began to seem a reasonable proposition, and respectable enough for General DeGaulle, a man admired in French Canada, to support it.

DeGaulle was the only real outside force in the separatist movement. A second realization of independence came last October when Rene Levesque left the Liberal Party over the issue. Levesque, who holds a seat in the Quebec Provincial Parliament, now heads the M.S.A. (Mouvement Souverainete-Association), an inchoate group working for Levesque's form of sovereignty for Quebec which will become an actual political party in April.

Sovereignty

Quebec must become an independent and sovereign state, Levesque says, and leave Canada's federal system. He believes, however, that an economic association with the rest of Canada is necessary for Quebec's economic survival. Levesque's was the most radical of the Liberal proposals for Quebec. In calling for an end to Quebec's participation in Canadian federalism, it broke with the more moderate suggestion of a "particular status" for Quebec — a rewriting of the Federal constitution to give Quebec a greater part of the division of governmental powers.

Levesque, however, is considered to be a moderate. For example, the M.S.A. claims to have 4,000 members, a majority of the workers. Yet, according to Andre Laroque, a political science professor at the University of Montreal and director of the M.S.A. information, the Movement is not trying to evolve into a labor party —even though, he claimed, a socialist doctrine would draw in Quebec's working classes. At present labor support for the M.S.A. comes from the lower, but not lowest, economic classes.

The M.S.A. seems to be remaining neutral in its leanings to right or left, and vague in specific proposals. Politically, vagueness keeps people from rejecting the whole movement from specific disagreements; remaining in the middle of the road gives the M.S.A. flexibility in its politics with other parties. Three weeks before the M.S.A. is to hold a convention to form a party, for instance, another political group will hold a convention. How the M. S.A. proposals will be formulated, said Laroque, will depend in part on what the other group does.

Middle Class

Largely, though, the M. S. A. seems to want an air of middle-class respectability. The M.S.A. office is in an old, quiet apartment in a residential, rather than totally business district. The inside looks like a neat version of a campaign headquarters; in Laroque's office newspaper clippings, magazines and M.S.A. literature lie stacked in shelves or on a long table. On his desk is a small Quebec flag — the provincial flag symbolizing a national aspiration. Secretaries deposit mimeographed manuscripts on Laroque's desk and make him seem more like a business executive than a political worker.

Marxism

For some of the more militant independentists, middle-

(Continued on Page 7)

Jump Nemesis Hits Again, And Indians Take Carnival

By BILL HARRIMAN

Leading by a slim margin after completion of three events, the Panther skiers were again unable to cope with the strength of the Dartmouth jumpers.

Capturing the first three places in the jump, the Big Green were able to overcome the Panther lead to win the Middlebury Carnival. Middlebury placed second, followed by UVM, St. Lawrence, Williams, Harvard, Norwich and Colby.

Replay

Repeat victories by Jim McGill in the giant slalom, and John Morton in the cross country, gave Middlebury the lead after the first day of competition. This lead held through the morning of the second day, despite the third place finish of the Panthers in the Slalom.

After the first run of the giant slalom, Middlebuy skiers McGill, Bill McCollom, Paul Reed, Mike Dooley and Mike Raymaley stood in first, third, sixth, eighth and twelfth places. Although Reed and McCollom experienced difficulty on their second runs, Dooley's sixth and Raymaley's eighth, combined with McGill's first were enough to give the Panthers first in the event.

Cross Country

King Morton, as expected, won the cross country while Terry Morse placed ninth, Skip Smith twelfth, and Dave Nelson sixteenth. Middlebury won the event, but the real surprise was the strong showing by UVM, finishing second ahead of Dartmouth.

Once again, the Panthers were unable to show any consistency in the slalom. Both Dartmouth and Harvard placed ahead of the Panthers. McCollom came through with a strong third and Dooley and McGill were eighth and ninth. Dartmouth's Rick Lounsbury won the event, but Paul Reed's second run was the talk of the day. Following a fall on his first run, Reed amazed the crowd by winning the second run by nearly two seconds.

Improvement On Jump

Although Dartmouth captured the jump, the Panther jumpers gave their best showing of the year. Dave Nelson, McCollom and Avery Caldwell, placing fifth, sixth, and seventh, had some of the longest jumps of the afternoon. Their showing enabled the Panthers to place five points ahead of third place St. Lawrence.

Competing as a member of the USEASA cross country team on Sunday, John Morton lead this team to victory in the Quebec Cross-Country Relay Championships. They defeated a Canadian team which was bolstered by the presence of a member of the Canadian Olympic Team.

Mad River

McCollom and Paul Reed placed fourth and seventh against the top skiers in the East, at the New England Kandahar at Mad River. Other Panther skiers competed, but weren't able to come up with any high placings.

The Middlebury jumpers participated in the Fred Harris Invitational Jump on the 70 meter hill at Brattleboro. Places of these skiers are not known.

Stratton

Next weekend, five Panther skiers have been invited to compete against the members of the U. S. Olympic team at Stratton Mountain. These skiers are McGill, McCollom, Reed, Raymaley and Dooley.

The consistent showings of the Panther Ski Team throughout the year has resulted in their receiving a bid to participate in the NCAA Championships at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, on March 21 through 23. Whether or not the team will go is now being worked out.

There seems to be some question as to whether Middlebury's stand on the NCAA 1.6 rule will force the Panthers to forego this trip. As Middlebury was allowed to participate in these championships last year, there are high hopes that the rule will also be waived in Middlebury's favor again.

JIM McGILL, one of Middlebury's most consistent performers, shows aggressive style which led to his ninth place in the slalom. McGill also won the giant slalom and placed second in the Alpine combined. Photo by Sluder

Here is right wing JERE SMITH, one of the steadiest players on the team. Jere has played on the same line for the last four years, one that includes Kenny Donovan at center and Mike Watt at left wing.
Photo by King

Amherst Thumping Plus An AIC Loss Puts Skaters Back In Playoff Picture

By BOB LENZ

Any way you look at it, last week's hockey encounters pretty much followed form: after a long road trip to Durham, the team just did not have its legs and was routinely subdued by a strong New Hampshire squad, 5-2.

Friday afternoon before the Carnival crowd, Wendy Forbes' men repeated last year's destruction of Amherst and won going away, 13-1.

Against the Lord Jeffs, the skaters started the romp early, as Stu Dunn's first-period hat trick led them to a 5-0 lead after the opening 20 minutes.

Sandwiched between Dunn's tallies were Peter Kirkpatrick's shot from the right side at 7:31 and Blaine Doherty's backhander at 18:36 following a length-of-the-ice dash.

While Rome Burned

The second period lagged, as both teams fiddled around in center ice, and the only score came on Jere Smith's slapshot at 10:30.

The Panthers charged back in the final stanza and were all over Amherst goalie Terry O'Malley, who actually did an outstanding job despite the fact that the puck found the nets seven times.

Jon Dickinson scored a pair, the first and last of the hectic period, and now has 18 goals. Meanwhile, Dunn added another tally, and Dave Symonds, Ralph Sexton, and Hardin Brewster all found the range.

Trio of Goalies

The three Middlebury netminders, Ron DeGregorio, Tom Harrington, and Bob Van Wert each saw a period of service. Only Van Wert was severly tested, when Amherst had a two-man advantage during the third period.

Jeff Goff's breakaway with 4 minutes remaining made it 12-1 and broke up the combined shutout.

Perhaps the most interesting development of the afternoon occurred when the teams started to rough it up towards the end, and the harried referees ended up squeezing 6 men into the tiny penalty box and sending a seventh to the bench.

Rampaging Cats

Wednesday evening in Durham, the Panthers got blown out of the game early, with the fast - skating Wildcats scoring three times in the first 16 minutes. The first score came at the 11:35 mark, with Bob Brandt getting the credit.

A stronger second period kept Middlebury in the picture: although the Wildcats outshot them 11 to 5, Mike Watt got the only goal of the period, as his centering pass at 10:44 was accidentally kicked in by defenseman Bill Noble.

But just 39 seconds into the final period, all hopes of a comeback vanished, with the Wildcats picking up a 4-1 lead on a David Goulet tip-in off a 3-on-2 break.

All alone in front, Rich David of Montreal wrapped the game up at 7:38 with a wrist shot. The Wildcats, thanks to their speedy wings and some accurate passing, had men loose in front all night.

Pete Montori ended the scoring at 18:15 with a weird angle shot that crawled over third-string goalie Larry Smith's shoulder and went in under the bar.

Thus, Division I powerhouse UNH had its 18th win of the season, a school record.

As far as Division II is concerned, last night's Middlebury-Vermont game was crucial, since the winner of that game will most likely reach the fourth spot in the division playoffs.

Into the Lion's Den

It's the toughest road trip of the season this weekend, as the season concludes with games at Colgate Friday night and Hamilton Saturday night. Or, at least, the regular

Close Loss To Cadets, As Frosh Excel For Varsity

By BOB STRAUN

The Varsity basketball club suffered two losses on the road last week, despite encouraging performances by the freshmen, at Norwich and Amherst.

Coach J. Gerald Alaimo, taking advantage of a NCAA rule permitting schools with undersized enrollment to compete with freshmen, found that the future augurs well.

Late Move

Playing before a spirited carnival crowd, the Panthers staged a rally in the last half of the second period against Norwich but came up on the short ennd of a 79-74 tally.

With 12:07 remaining in the period, Middlebury was down 51-36, when Rick Minton and Dave Vanier alternated 30-foot swishers. With the gap closed to nine the cagers thre won the press, but could only manage to close the score to 61-43 with 6:49.

Then pint-sized freshman John Flanagan, a young man who seems to have the qualities necessary to assume the sorely-needed role of a floor general, threw in a 25-footer. He proceeded to draw an offensive foul and converted a one and one series cutting the Cadets lead to six, but they quickly recovered their lead by sinking four foul shots to make the score 65-55.

Proving his faith in the future, Coach Alaimo played four freshmen and David Vanier during the closing minutes.

At 18:30 John Torrant, a freshman, hit a one and one to make the score 76-72 and victory seemed possible, but that was as close as they were to come. The Panthers missed several shots, and although Norwich missed two foul shots, they prevailed 79-74.

Too Little, Too Late

At Northampton a week ago yesterday the netmen played one of their worst games of the season and were on the bottom end of an 86-68 tally. Amherst, playing a torrid first half, went into the locker room with three men in double figures, one with twenty - three, and an insurmountable lead.

The Panthers made a brief spurt in the second have and closed the gap from 70-32 to 72-48 but it sputtered and died in the face of superior Amherst execution and sloppy Middlebury play.

At one point in the second half Middlebury employed five freshmen.

Torrant Hits 21

Three of these five scored double figures: John Olenoski, rugged, 6'1", and rough around the hoop, John Torrant scoring 21 points in his first varsity appearance, and Lee Cartmill, speedy six-foot guard.

The other two were John Flanagan, mentioned above, and Jimmy Keyes, a 6'4" hook-shooter who could supply some scoring punch around the hoop.

Coupled with Gene Oliver, who is presently shooting well over .500 and averaging a steady ten pts. per game, the Panthers have the potential of scoring well underneath.

Wending his way through the big men, guard DAVE VANIER angles off to the side on a driving layup in order to get the shot off over the towering center. Vanier poured in 16 points against Norwich and hit some big shots near the end, as the game tightened up. Photo by King

Separatists . . .

(Continued From Editorial Sec.)

class respectability is anathema. "The culture of the bourgeoisie is not the culture of the people. . .For us it is a real revolution. We want to have the workers in power," said Francois Bachand, 24 year-old Marxist-Leninist for whom Quebec's independence is a means to a socialist economy and society.

For the anticapitalist he is, Bachand talks quietly and dispassionately about the English-Canadians and the Americans. His living room decor reflects both his political views and quiet emotional outlook. The room is spacious and furnished neatly with no rug, a few chairs, a couch, bookshelves and desk. On one wall are posters of Ho Chi Minh, Lenin, and Marx. On another is an op-art poster and a poster about a 7-Up strike he is involved with. Bachand reads variously: the American **Look**, the Canadian **Macleans**, the French **Nouvelle Observateur**.

Bachand became active in 1963, when he joined the terrorist FLQ (Front de Liberation de Quebec) to take control of the Front and give it a Marxist leaning. The FLQ had a common base of separatists whose political leanings ran from liberal to extreme left.

Bachand's interest was and is economic, not cultural or ethnic. In 1963, the news media interpreted the Front's terrorism as a cultural attack on English influence in Quebec. That is why, for example, the blowing up of a mailbox — with the British coat of arms — received such publicity. Yet the object of the attacks — as Bachand, who spent three years in prison for them, explained — was economic. The bombings took place in anglo-saxon suburbs to destroy bourgeois property. The choice of the mailbox— there was only one, Bachand said — was highly pragmatic: when iron explodes, pieces fly off in all directions and are more destructive.

Liberals

The FLQ was ahead of its time, "so much advanced of the people." It was organized without experience on the premise that its direction would come out of its action. The premise proved false: terrorism did not succeed in making the people class-conscious or aware of the possibility of an indepen-

(Continued on Page 8)

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To The Editor ...

(Continued From Editorial Sec.)

ury we can not afford. The potential threat of the United States Army dominating the curricular planning of Middlebury College seems even more unreal. In the face of the draft, the danger to our corporate integrity seems less real than that of our own as individuals. From what is to be gathered from the 22 February issue of the **Campus,** Col. Philips' plan seems a reasonable compromise to be refused only by the most unpolitical of people misplaced in a political world.

Barry Sullivan

It takes seven years to become an ordained priest of the Cult of Zoomba.

Separatists . . .

(Continued From Page 7)

dent Quebec.

Yet the FLQ was not the first response to the aspect of independence. With the death of Premier Duplessis in 1959, more Quebecois began to treat Quebec politics seriously. Duplessis, like Huey Long, was a paternalistic premier heading a tightly controlled party machine. There was no need and no room for the politization for the populace. The Liberal Party filled the power vacuum brought by Duplessis' death; and underneath middle-class liberals formed "la revolution tranquille" — the quiet revolution. This movement of intellectual elite and middle-class had some hand in social reform: in 16962 Quebec's hydroelectric system was nationalized. The worth of the nationalization has been questioned, and Bachand dicounts the entire quiet revolution as "only a word given by the Liberal Party." But the effective function of the quiet revolution seems to have been to offer a channel for liberals interested in an increase in political and social responsibility in Quebec government and life, if not independence from the rest of Canada, as well.

Opera

Henry Purcell's opera "Dido and Aeneas" will be performed on **March 5 at 8:00 p.m. in Dana Auditorium** with Susan Gallagher as Dido, William Hearne as Aeneas and Nancy Krumm as Belinda, a full supporting cast, chorus, soloists, dancers and orchestra. Admission is $1.

Shakespeare's **Antony and Cleopatra** was originally done with an all-male cast.

Research

(Continued From Editorial Sec.)

have become sensitive to the charge that their own research, whatever their private intentions, serves the system and not "pure" science. In practice the C.I.A. and other U.S. agencies are much better equipped than revolutionaries to benefit from published research about Peruvian peasants, Brazilian state government or Vietnamese linguistics.

Radical academics wonder if they have unwittingly become part of a repressive machinery against the people of other countries with whom they often sympathize.

This concern leads some to call into question the old belief that science is neutral, that how scientific discoveries like atomic energy are used depends on value and political decisions which are not scientists' concern. One consequence of this conventional view is that the scientist is as powerless and as alienated from his work as an assembly-line worker who tightens a screw all day: the final product is not his "business." On the other hand, denying that knowledge is neutral means a researcher must constantly ask himself what he is producing and for whose benefit.

Some feel they must drop-out entirely and dedicate themselves to counter-institutions like Free Universities, the "underground" press, or "anti-CIA" groups that research the Establishment's inner workings for movement ends.

Others contend, following the arguments of Italian communist theoretician Antonio Gramsci, that radicals must contest the "hegemony" (cultural-ideological-political dominance) of the ruling class in every battleground of the society, including the universities. They may eventually be fired, but they must fight on this front, too.

Still others retreat into the study of subject apparently distant from current conflicts, like medieval studies.

Academics of many viewpoints carry out conventional political activities. They are following the injunction of Black Power advocates to organize one's own kind. The universities' committees against the war, the Radicals in the Professions, and the caucus of radicals that met at the American Anthropological Assn. are examples of this trend. But even these groups avoid at their peril a basic reexamination of academics' role in society and a long-term political strategy.

"Funky" Fred Belwether brought the blues from Mississippi on the back of a burro.

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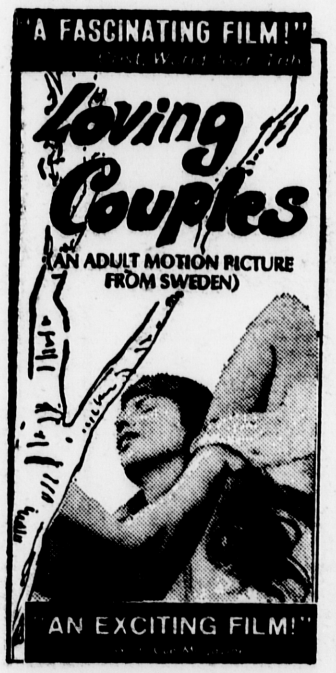

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